

**The Indian War.**  
Extracts of letters received in Charleston, copied from the Courier.

**Tallahassee, Jan. 14.**  
The prevailing opinion among the Officers of the Army, that the Seminole Indians are not a brave race of men, and are to be subdued by a small force, is entirely erroneous. They are commanded by Powell, a half breed, as brave a man as ever lived, and who, in the late battle, proved himself to be a good General, to which Gen. Clinch and his regulars can bear testimony.

He says he can hold his present position against the United States, 5 years; and if ever he is permitted to get into the Southern part of the Peninsula, it is a matter of some doubt if the whole of the U. S. Army can get him out.

He told me that the distress which he saw among the inhabitants on the frontier, was enough to make the heart sick; women and children begging the officers and men not to leave them to be shot and scalped by the Indians; every house burnt, and plantations destroyed, and every thing on it, even the legs of the fowls cut off, and their bodies stuck full of lightwood splinters.

**"INDIAN KEY, (Florida.)"**  
Steam boat Champion, Jan. 15, 1836.

At this date it was considered that the east part of Florida was in the possession of the Indians, as but two plantations to the south of St. Augustine, viz. Bulow's and Hernandez, are left. You may depend that the Indians are in greater body than supposed: they have added to their number, about 400 negroes, taken from the different plantations destroyed.

There are different indications that the Creeks incline to unite with the Seminoles in the war.

They seized a wagon load of arms which the authorities of Georgia were sending to the South Western counties for their protection.

Accounts from Mobile suggest that arms ammunition may have been furnished the Indians, and the disaffected of the Florida population, by persons from the West India Islands.

Major General Gaines reached Mobile on the 17th inst. on his way to Pensacola, where he expects to obtain the assistance of some vessels of war, to co-operate with the land forces, and cut off the communication of the Indians with these foreigners. A single Indian Chief is said to be in possession of fifty casks of powder.

**Georgia Journal, January 28.**  
The force of the hostile Seminole Indians is estimated at 2,500. Their leader Powell is said to have been educated at a Choctaw school in Kentucky.

**SAVANNAH, Jan. 20.**—We understand from a letter read to us from a highly respectable citizen of Camden County, that 500 Indians were within forty miles of St. Mary's committing depredations. The letter does not mention whether they are of the Creek or Seminole Tribe, we should suppose the former, as it is rumored that they have joined the latter.

**The Indian Chief Powell.**—The character of this chief is but little known and not sufficiently appreciated. He is represented to be a savage of great tact, energy of character, & bold daring. The skill with which he has for a long time managed to frustrate the measures of our government for the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi, entitle him to be superior to Black Hawk. Charley Omahla a chief of the friendly party, interposed difficulties to the execution of his plans, and he at once shot him. He bore an inveterate hatred to Gen. Thompson, and yet he concealed his antipathies so skillfully as to deceive the agent and to induce him to consider Powell as personally friendly. Gen. Thompson felt by the hands of Powell. This Warrior Chief was present three days after the battle of the Withlacouchee.

It is proper to observe that he ought not to be called Powell, as that is only a nickname.—His Indian name is "Oseola," and by that he should be distinguished. It is apprehended that he will give the government much trouble, if they do not act with that decision and energy, that becomes the power and force of the country; the devastation and ruin that he has already caused will not fall short of a million of dollars.

**St. Augustine Herald.**

**Aid to Florida.**

The Banks of Charleston have agreed to loan \$2500 for this purpose. The city corporation has appropriated \$10,000, and the city of Augusta the same amount for the same purpose. Three companies of Volunteers have gone from Charleston to aid in the defence of St. Augustine. A company of 100 have gone from Augusta to the aid of the Territory, and a company of 62 from Savannah, and 22 from Hamburg; Volunteers have also gone from Mobile, New Orleans, and other places. Col. Blankhead, says the Norfolk Herald, is about to proceed to Florida, to take charge of the Artillery in that quarter. Gen. Gaines, Gen. Scott, and Gen. Eastis, have also gone on. A requisition has been made by the War department for militia upon the Governors of this State, Georgia, and Alabama. And the Charleston Mercury says, that an express left Charleston from Gen. Eastis, who was in the city, to Gov. McDuffie, calling upon him for a draught of 600 men for three months. The Governor of Georgia, we learn from the Georgia Journal, has ordered a draught of 3,500 men for immediate service. A number of Companies have responded to the call, offering their services without a draught.

A Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier says:  
"Gen. Jackson has issued an order to the troops in Georgia, directing them to proceed to Florida, and acting in concert

with the militia, not to give the Seminoles any terms of peace, till every Indian is embarked on board of vessels, for the West of the Mississippi, according to the treaty of 1832.

**The regulars on the whole Southern coast** are about to be concentrated in and around Florida, and Gen. Gaines has addressed a letter to the Governor of Louisiana, asking for eight companies to be held in readiness.

## CHERAW GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1836.

To every subscriber who will procure us three responsible new subscribers, we will forward a receipt for a year's subscription.

We have received the first number of the *Monthly Genesee Farmer*. This is another added to the list of our excellent and cheap Agricultural Periodicals. See the Prospectus among our advertisements. We are compelled to omit the table of contents this week for want of room, but shall publish it in our next.

We have received, through the Post Office, an anonymous communication from one of our "patrons," requesting us to announce a public meeting of the citizens of the town and vicinity on Wednesday evening. Though disposed to accommodate our patrons we cannot make such announcements without some responsible authority.

We have also received a communication on the subject of Christian's attending the circus, which we shall notice more particularly next week.

The attention of our readers is invited to the advertisement of the *Weekly Metropolitan*, published at Washington.

**Quick Trip.**—The Steamer Atlanta, Capt. Gorham, left this place on Tuesday last, and returned again on Friday night, having made the trip to Georgetown and back in less than four days.

It will be seen by the documents accompanying the President's "special message," that an overture was made by the French Government for the adjustment of our difficulties with that Government and that it was rejected by the President. The reason assigned is that the overture was made only by Mr. Pagot's reading, and afterwards sending to the Secretary of State a communication addressed to Mr. Pagot himself. Mr. Forsyth and the President allege that the communication could not be used with propriety in any way because it would not be answered. Mr. Forsyth could not answer it by addressing Mr. Pagot, for it was not from him, nor could he address the French Minister, Mr. Forsyth however, it will be seen, offered to lay the substance of the paper before the President, if Mr. Pagot would communicate it in a letter to himself. There is at least plausibility in the course of the President in this particular. The paper has been published, and is of a conciliatory tone, but takes ground to which the American Government could not accede. We shall endeavor to find room for it, or for at least the material parts of it in our next. We have no room for remarks on the French message.

Wm. Mears, Col. Polk, and Gen. Dudley have all been named as candidates of the Anti-Van Buren party of North Carolina, for the office of Governor. Col. Polk, we learn from the Raleigh Star, declines. We suppose that Mr. Mears does so too, or Gen. Dudley from the same quarter of the State would not have been publicly mentioned.

The Steamboat William Gibbons on her return voyage from Charleston to New York, when in sight of the latter city, had the chimney of her boiler to collapse, which caused the steam to rush with such violence into the fore cabin, as to kill the only two passengers who happened to be in it at the time, one of them Mr. Devaga, formerly of this town. Three of the hands were also killed. Most of the passengers were attracted to the upper deck at the time to view the city, which they were approaching.

Among the Acts of the Assembly of Alabama at its late meeting, are six to incorporate so many Academies; one to incorporate Spring Hill College in Mobile county; four to incorporate Rail Road Companies, viz: the Mobile and Tennessee Rail Road Company, the Blakely and Perdido Rail Road Company, the Hayneville and Benton Rail Road Company, and the Wetumkee and Coosa Rail Road Company; and four "joint memorials" from the two houses to "the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled."

We consider it an evidence of great prosperity in the town of Montgomery, Alabama; that sixteen columns of the *Journal*, a large weekly paper published in that town, are filled with advertisements.

We learn from the *Cincinnati Wiga* of Jan. 15, that the Editor had received by the "Oyster line," a keg of fresh oysters, 5 days from Baltimore, and three days ahead of the Baltimore papers by the mail.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to renew the Charter of the United States Bank, with a capital of 28 millions of dollars, being the present capital, after deducting the amount of Stock owned by the U. States. The Bank to pay a bonus of \$2,000,000, to works of Internal Improvement in the State of Pennsylvania. The charter also contains the following provisions:

"The Bank to pay for privileges granted, two millions of Dollars, at such time and in such instalments, as the Governor may require, on 30 days notice, and all such sums not paid within 3 months after acceptance of charter, the Bank to pay 5 per cent. interest. The Bank to loan the commonwealth when required, six millions of dollars, reimbursable in 1836, at 5 per cent. When loan is but 3 per cent. Bank to pay \$110 in money, for \$100 in stock; when 4 per cent. \$109, and to advance the com-

monwealth as a temporary loan in any one year, one million of Dollars, at 4 per cent."

Thus the existence of this noble institution, will probably be continued, but without its former facilities of serving the country. Without expressing any opinion on the constitutional question involved in the grant of its charter, we may be permitted to say, that no institution of the same kind, has ever done the same amount of good for any country in the same length of time that this Bank has done for the United States. And no monied institution has ever been managed with more honesty, or greater regard to the public welfare. It would, however, be a most dangerous instrument in the hands, or under the influence of a corrupt administration of the Federal Government.

A memorial has been presented to the Legislature of Pennsylvania to inquire into the tendency of Free Masonry, and secret societies. The subject has been referred in the House of Representatives to a committee with power to send for persons and papers.

The committee accordingly summoned before it Gov. Wolf, Gen. Marks, formerly United States Senator, Geo. M. Dallas, and other distinguished men of that State. Gov. W. refused to appear before the committee, and being brought before them by attachment, refused to be sworn or to testify; as did also the others who appeared upon being subpoenaed. They maintain that if they violated any law of the land they are ready to abide the penalty. But the punishment must be inflicted by the judgment of their peers and the laws of the land. They maintain that the constitution gives no jurisdiction to the Legislature in the case.

"Since the above was written we learn that the chairman of the committee introduced a resolution into the House, that the witnesses be 'committed to the Sergeant at Arms until delivered by due course of law.' For which a substitute was offered by another member, providing that the 'House forbear to punish the contempt &c. and that the said witnesses be discharged forthwith.' The substitute was, after a long debate, adopted by a majority of three votes, and the witnesses discharged.

Two Rail Roads are to be commenced in the Territory of Michigan in the spring.

The Senate of Alabama refused to concur with the House of Representatives in passing a resolution to rescind that of last year nominating Judge White for the Presidency. The same body rejected a resolution introduced to instruct the United States Senators from that State to vote for Colonel Benton's famous "expunging resolution."

The convention of 1832 between the U. States and France contains the following article.

**Article 7.**—The present temporary Convention shall be in force for two years from the first day of October next, and even after the expiration of that term, until the conclusion of a definitive treaty, or until one of the parties shall have declared its intention to renounce it; which declaration shall be made at least six months before hand."

"An eminent citizen of this city is of opinion, (says the N. York *Mercantile Advertiser & Advocate*) that this article is not affected by any subsequent convention or treaty, and is still in force."

A letter from an American in Paris, to a correspondent in N. York says,

"There has lately been published here, Charts of our whole Sea Coast, and especially accurate Maps of the entrance of every harbor on the Gulf of Mexico. The Chart of Pensacola gives the channel, position of the Forts and Navy Yard, and is beautifully executed. In the event of a war between France and the United States, the station of the French fleet will be the West Indies, and their first attempt will be to take Pensacola, and command the commerce of the Mississippi.

"Admiral Mackau understands the position of things in that quarter, and may look to this as the point of the greatest moment in annoying the commerce of a sixty millions, which now passes through the Gulf of Florida."

**Notice to Lawyers, Sheriffs, and Clerks.**

From the rules of the Court of Appeals adopted at the first session under the act of 1835.

**NOTE.**—It is the Resolve of the Judges, that hereafter on the Circuits, at each of the Courts, the Sheriffs will be required to wear a black coat, cocked hat, and sword, and to attend the Judge to and from his lodgings. The Clerks and the Members of the Bar will be required to wear in Courts black coats. This is the enforcement of the Rules of Court in this respect, and not new Rules.

By the Court of Appeals.

THOS. S. GANTT, Clerk.

A lot 75 by 10 feet at the corner of Wall and Water Streets in N. York, from which the Phoenix buildings had been burnt, lately sold at auction for \$54,500.

The brig *Aurora*, TAYLOR, at New-York, from Matanzas, states that the crew and passengers of the American ship, *Hannah & Elizabeth*, which was chased ashore and captured by the Mexican armed ship, *Bravo*, had been conveyed in irons to Matanzas, where they remained when Captain T. left.—*Charleston Courier*.

By an advertisement which appears in our paper this morning, it will be seen that a regular line of packets has been established between this city and Philadelphia, and if sufficiently encouraged, a packet will leave each port every Saturday.—*Chs. Courier*.

New York, Jan. 17.

It is reported that a Messenger has been sent from Washington to proceed to Europe on a special mission; one account intimates the object to be the recall of the Mediterranean fleet.

A resolution in the Senate to reduce the salary of the Governor of Louisiana from \$7000 to \$5000 was lost by a vote of 8 to 7.

The captain and one man were lately taken from the wreck of the *Schr. Columbia* which had capsized in a gale near Cape Hatteras; the remainder of the crew and passengers, 11 in number, were drowned.

Robert C. Nicholas has been elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Louisiana, in place of Judge Gayarre, resigned, by a majority of one vote. He is a friend of the administration.

Mr. Walker, a friend of the administration, has been elected U. S. Senator from Mississippi, in the place of Mr. Poindexter. On the 5th balloting, the vote stood Walker 44; Plummer 19, and Poindexter 7.

**Steam Boat Explosion.**—As the steam boat Wyoming was leaving the wharf of Cincinnati on the 9th inst. one of her boilers exploded and was thrown from the bow over the stern of the boat into the water. Several persons were killed, and much damage was done to the cargo on board.

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT.**

Our daily Express which left Washington on Monday night, arrived at this office yesterday morning, at half past 10 o'clock. That which left that city on Tuesday night, reached here last night at the usual hour. By the regular mail no intelligence has been received from thence since Saturday morning. We now therefore publish the proceedings in Congress 84 hours in advance of the United States Mail.—N. Y. *Courier & Enquirer*.

**Finances of Ohio.**—The taxable property of the State is \$94,437,941; and the estimated receipts into the treasury for the year 1836, for revenue purposes, is \$108,116 70. The general revenue of the State for the last year, was \$201,766 50.

**NORFOLK, Dec. 30.—Blood Horses.**—Those who feel an interest in the improvement of the breed of horses, will be gratified to learn that the Colodonia Brander, just arrived in James river, from Liverpool, has brought over fourteen English horses and mares, of the very highest character.

The first number of a Spanish Weekly newspaper was issued in New York on the 1st Jan. There had previously been a French paper.

**Sunday School and Tract Depositories.**

A NUMBER of individuals in this town and neighborhood have paid between \$700 and \$800 for Sunday school books and religious Tracts, and have thus established these Depositories which are intended to be perpetual.

These books and tracts are sold at cost and charges, without any profit, to all who will buy, and the money reinvested in books of the same kind, and thus the supply is always kept up. The books are sold at the same prices that they are sold at the Depositories by retail in New York and Philadelphia.

These books and tracts inculcate that form of truth and doctrine in which Christians are generally agreed; and have nothing sectarian in them; and thus are calculated to supply the wants of Christians of every evangelical denomination.

The Depositories are at the Book Store and are kept and attended to free of charge or expense.

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PRICES CURRENT, FEB. 1.

Beef in market	lb	5	6
Bacon	lb	10	1250
Hams	lb	16	124
Beowax	yard	20	38
Baggging	lb	11	124
Balrupo	lb	14	17
Coffee	100lbs	1200	1425
Cotton	bushel	50	62
Flour from wagons	brl	700	8 00
Northern	brl	800	900
Feathers from wagons	lb	35	36
Hides green	lb	10	10
dry	100lbs	450	50
Iron	lb	75	250
Indigo	case	350	
Lime	lb	10	124
Lard	lb	25	28
Leather sole	lb	8	9
Lead bar	gal	40	45
Logwood	gal	75	8
Molasses	lb	20	60
Nails cut assorted	bushel	50	60
wrought	gal	75	100
Oats	125		
Oil curriers	plan	1374	
linseed	keg	550	425
Paints white lead	brl	0000	0000
Spanish brown	100lbs	400	500
Pork	2 00		
Rice	lb	10	193
Shot, Bag	sack	275	300
Sugar	lb	75	
Salt	bush	10	16
steel American blister	lb	15	18
English do	lb	15	16
German	lb	9	10
Tallow	125		
Tea imperial	lb	75	100
hyson	lb	8	00
Tobacco manufactured	50lb	300	300
Window glass 8 x 12	10 x 12	325	450

COTTON.—Prime lutes would command 14 50- Lss however is received of this quality now than earlier in the season.

**EXCHANGE.**

Merchant's Bank Checks for sums over \$200. On New York, 4 per cent. p.m. On Charleston, 4 do U. S. Bills for sums over \$500, 3 do Bills of the different Banks in South Carolina and North Carolina, received on deposit, or in payment.

Last sales of Merchant's Bank stock, \$142.

**ARRIVED.**

On the 29th ult. Steamer Atlanta, with Md. for J. I. Westwell.

**CLEARED.**

On Tuesday, 26th ult. Steamer Atlanta, with Cotton and Flour for J. C. Wadsworth, and W. A. Caldwell.

On the 31st ult. Steamer Atlanta, with Cotton for J. W. Leak, J. C. Powell, and Brown Bryan.

**WANTED AT THIS OFFICE,**

AN APPRENTICE TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS, From 15 to 17 years of age.

Contents of the two last numbers of the

**FARMER AND GARDENER.**

Notice of the communication of "Thorn-ton,"—Morus Multicaulis seed—Barney's Bakewell Sheep and Milch Cows—Encouragement to Silk Growing—Silk Factories at Poughkeepsie—Remarks on the Chinese—Communication from Missouri on the same subject—do: from Gideon B. Smith on the same—Communication from Thornton on the condition of agriculture in Pennsylvania, &c.—Uses and culture of Ruta Baga—The product of Silk Worms—Col meal for cattle—French Affairs.

Notice of the Silk Company of Queen Ann County—do of Caroline county—Agricultural State Convention at Richmond—Pize essay on the Mule—The Greenville Rose—Prices Current—Advertisements.

The following Periodicals devoted to Agriculture are received in exchange at this office, and files of them kept in the bookstore, which Planters are invited to call and examine with a hope that for their own interest they may be induced to subscribe.

The SOUTHERN AGRICULTURIST, published monthly in Charleston, S. C. at five dollars per annum.

The FARMER AND GARDENER, successor to the American Farmer, published weekly in Baltimore at five dollars per annum.

The CULTIVATOR, published monthly in Albany, N. Y. at fifty cents per annum.

The WESTERN FARMER, published monthly in Cincinnati, Ohio, at one dollar per annum.

The MONTHLY GENESSEE FARMER, published at Rochester New York, price fifty cents per annum.

WANTED AT THE CHERAW GAZETTE OFFICE,

**A Journeyman Printer.**

A workman of good character and industrious habits may expect constant employment, and regular wages.

Papers with which we exchange in this State and North Carolina, will please copy the above.

**Notice.**

J. C. MCKENZIE, and A. C. ADAMS, having assigned to me their stock of goods, books of account, notes, &c. in Trust, for the benefit of their creditors; notice is hereby given for the creditors of the said McKenzie & Adams, to assemble at their Store, on the fifth of February next, for the purpose of appointing an agent to act with the assignee, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature.

JAS. W. BLAKENEY, Assignee, 12 1

Feb. 2.

**Petit Gulph Cotton Seed.**

The real genuine Petit Gulph Cotton Seed, with certificates accompanying them, for sale by

LACOSTE & MCKAY, 12 3

Feb. 2.

**Negroes for Sale.**

WILL be sold before the Court House in Camden, on Thursday, 25th of February next, and the day following, from 90 to 100 likely negroes, consisting of the whole of the negroes of the Estate of John C. McRa, deceased.

There is a first rate Carpenter, Blacksmith, and Cooper in the number, and probably there is not a gang of negroes in the State superior to the one now offered for sale in moral and physical qualities.

Will be sold at the same time and place, the Mules and Wagons of said estate, and on Saturday following at the plantation of said deceased, all his stock of Cattle, Hogs, plantation tools, several thousand bushels of Corn, Fodder, &c.

The terms of sale for the negroes will be a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest from the date, payable annually—purchasers giving bonds, or sealed notes, with approved personal security, and a mortgage of the negroes. The balance on a credit of one year with interest—the purchaser giving sealed notes bearing interest from the date, and approved personal security. All sums of fifty dollars and under, cash—Purchasers to pay for papers.

CAROLINE L. McRA, Executrix John C. McRa.

Camden, 26th Jan., 1836. 12 4

**The Weekly Metropolitan.**

A GENERAL Literary, Historical, Congressional, and Miscellaneous Journal, published at Washington, D. C. in all its departments sinit at the highest character. Printed in good clear type, on a large sheet of fine white paper, the whole of it being devoted to valuable and interesting reading matter.

Terms.—One Dollar and a Half per annum in advance. Four papers will be sent to the order of any person, acting as agent for the collection of subscribers enclosing five dollars; nine for ten dollars; nineteen for twenty dollars; fifty for fifty dollars. The enclosures by mail at the risk of the Editors. The receipt of a number of the paper will be a sufficient receipt for the money transmitted.

Postmasters, booksellers, and in general, all persons interested in the success of such an enterprise, are respectfully requested to act as agents for the Metropolitan; the above terms being of the most liberal character.

All letters to be addressed (free of postage) to LANGTREE & OSULLIVAN, Georgetown, D. C.

17 Editors throughout the country are requested to copy and notice this advertisement; the Metropolitan will be sent to all complying with this request.

**Culture of Silk.**

A PRACTICAL TREATISE on the Culture of Silk, adapted to the climate and soil of the United States, by F. G. Comstock, Secretary to the Hartford County Silk Society, and Editor of the Silk Culturist. Illustrated by engravings.

The interest in all parts of the United States in the culture and manufacture of Silk, manifested by the constant calls for information on the subject, has induced the publisher to have prepared a plain Practical Treatise on the cultivation of the Mulberry and rearing Silk Worms, adapted to the soil and climate of this country and to the wants of plain practical men.

The Practical Culturist in this country needs a directory adapted to the soil on which he plants his trees, and the climate in which he rears his worms, without reference to soils and climates there congenial to their growth. It has been therefore the object of the author to make a treatise strictly practical, omitting nothing of importance, and adding nothing of a useless or extraneous character.

As making the raw material into sewing Silk and Twine is very profitable to the Silk grower, all necessary information for that purpose will be given.

This work is in the press and will soon be published in a duodecimo of about 100 pages, in handsome binding—price 50 cents. A part of the edition will be put up in elastic covers to be forwarded by mail.

Editors of Newspapers who will give the above three insertions, with this notice, and forward their paper with the advertisement marked, shall be entitled to a copy of the work, to be forwarded to their order.

WM. G. COMSTOCK, Hartford, Dec. 1835.

**Tax Notice.**

THE subscriber will attend to take returns and receive the Taxes for Chesterfield District, as follows, to wit:

At